1-2 Linear Measure and Precision

Line Segment—has 2 endpoints; can be measured

$\overline{MN}$ $\overline{NM}$

MN
-length of $\overline{MN}$

Sep 17-7:21 AM

customary

metric

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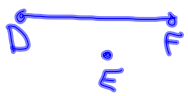
Betweenness of points—Point B is between points A and C, if A, B, & C are collinear and AB + BC = AC.

B is between A and C

E is NOT between D and F



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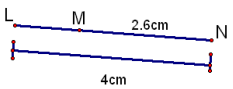
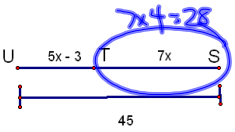


LM = 1.4 cm

4
-2.6

Find ST if T is between U and S and UT = 5x - 3 and ST = 7x



7x4=28

ST = 28 units

5x-3+7x=45
12x-3=45
12x=48
x=4

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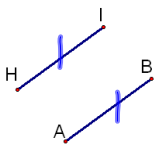
Segments can be the same length

Congruent—same measure



$\overline{HI} \cong \overline{AB}$

$HI = AB$

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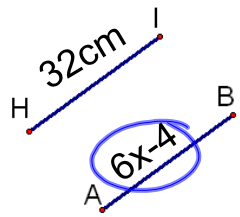

$HI = AB$

$x = ?$

$6x - 4 = 32$

$6x = 36$

$x = 6$

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Precision—is determined by the measuring tool; using the smallest unit available, your measurement is precise to within ½ unit

Customary Units

ex: 3 in

½ in 2.5in to 3.5in

ex: 3.5 in

¼ in 3.25in to 3.75in

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Metric Units

ex: 3 cm

½ cm 2.5cm to 3.5cm

ex: 3.0 cm

******30mm*****

½ mm 29.5mm to 30.5mm

Sep 16-10:08 AM

On the metric system, the decimal is very important. By saying 3.0cm you are indicating there are mm on the ruler. So precision must be used with the mm.

Sep 16-10:06 AM